JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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thements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from the money remitted.

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BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-John Jones-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Captain of the Watch-Two to One-O'VLANSIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Heads and Tails— LEND ME SIVE SHILLINGS. Eventra—Uncle Fon's Carin. WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck. New York, Tuesday, February 20, 1855.

Mails for the Pacific. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Capt. Hartstein, will leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock,

will close at one o'clock.

The New York Weekly Herald—California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock this norning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos-

Malls for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPS.
The Collins mall steamship Atlantic, Capt. West, will have this port to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past

ten o'clock tomorrow morning
The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the merning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpenses.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following

places in Europe:—
LIVERPOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDON. Etwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

WM. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street
PARIS. Livingston, Wells & Co., S Place de la Bourse

The contents of the European edition of the HERALD will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the effice during the previous week, and to the hour o

The News. Important news from Havana has reached us by

way of New Orleans. The advices are to the 15th inst. Proclamations had been issued declaring the island in a state of siege, the ports under blookade, and ordering the entistment of all persons capable or bearing arms. Reinforcements of troops from Porto Rico had been sent for, militia companies were being formed, and the authorities were using every exertion in making preparations to repel the apprebended invasion. It is probable, however, Gen. Concha, or some of his officials, have simply discovered a very capacious mare's nest, tenanted by half a score of redcubtable chieftains and an incumerable host of uncor querable warriors; hence all the furor and preparation.

Gen. Wilson, recently elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts by Know Nothing votes has published a letter giving his views on the slavery question, in which he states that the Know Nothing organization in his State does not embrace the subject of slavery among those for the regulation of which It was formed.

Petitions from this city in favor of Mr. Saward's bill regulating the carrying of passengers on board steamships and other vessels, were presented in both houses of Congress yesterday. They were referred to the Committees on Commerce. The proceedings in the Legislature yesterday were

confined to routine business. Messra, Coleman and Stuyvessnt of New York, Baker of Montgomery Searing of Kings, and Deverning of Erie, have be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly as the select committee on New York harbor encroach.

In the United States Senate yesterday the bill providing for a railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific was debated and finally passed by a tion of three reads, and grants twelve sections of land per mile in aid thereof. We have so often represented the impracticability of this undertaking at the present time that it is unnecessary to allude further to the subject now. In executive session several nominations to offices were received from the President. John Appleton, of Maine, was confirmed as Secretary of Legation to London in place of Daniel E. Sickles: Mr. Cox. of Ohio, as Secretary to Paru; and Mr. A kinson as Third Auditor in place of the late Mr. Burt.

In the House yesterday there was a desperate struggle on the French Spoliation bill. The President's veto message of this measure was taken up at an early hour. After brief appeals from severa members to dispose of the subject without discussing its merits, the previous question was ordered, and the vote on passing the bill in spite of the Executive's objections resulted in 113 year to 86 nays. This, ot course, defeated the bill. On the 27th ult. it passed in committee by a vote of 110 to 76. After disposing of the vato message the House went into committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, when Mr. Sollers offered as an amendment the French Spoliation bill, which the chairman-Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire - ruled cut of order. An appeal was taken from this de cision, which, after an angry debate, was sustained, So the spoliation claimants are again laid out stone cold. The widows and orphans who have long and patiently waited for their mite of the appropriation must hope on, and the Wall street brokers was have bought up claims at eix cents on the dollar must pick their flints and try it again. No other business was transacted in the House. President Pierce's veto message is given in full in to-day's

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed a commission to select steam propellors to be employed in the expedition ordered by Congress to be despatched in search of Dr. Kane and his companions

We publish to-day the details of the news from Mexico to the 8th inst. The rumor that a provision al government had been formed at Acapuico, with Gen. Alvarez at its head, was generally credited The revolutionists were rapidly gaining strength and Tehusntepec had declared against Santa Anna There were rumors of battles between the bellige rent forces, in some of which the revolutionists were said to have been victorious, while in others the go

vernment troops had met with success.
Files from Hayti, dated to the 16th of January. state that the fifty second anniversary of the lade, pendence of the country was celebrated with great pemp on the lat and 2d of that month. Some in teresting facts relative to the receipts and credits of the national treasury are given.

Our correspondent at Belize, (Honduras,) in a tated on the 4th instant, announces that the 'n Guatemala and Honduras was about to - the former State, General Carrera notified the authorities that the Truxillo were in a state of ought, owing to their defenceless condition, that he would easily take them if he persevered. We have also some curlous facts relative to the respension of the extensive ma-hogany cutting establishments at Limas, which, with those of Patook, were worked under a grant from the Mosquito King; and it was presumed that they would be re-opened under permission of the government of Gustemaia, in order to strengthen her influence with Great Britain. The English government was establishing itself by a more impartial rule in British Honduras. A review of the events of the past year shows that the inhabitants of Honduras were visited with choiera, fire, floods, fever and drought during the tweive months; and these calamities, combined with a dull trade and high rates of provisions, had reduced their rescurces very much. Mahogany wood, sarsapa rilla and tortoise shell ruled low, but indigo and cochineal were in demand at fair prices. Provisions continued scarce and dear. There were plenty of fish in the bays, rivers and harbors, but the people neglected the trade.

MARK

The principal feature in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening was a communication from the Mayor, containing an ordinance to provide for the prevention of accidents on the city railroad cars and sleighs. The Mayor suggests that a light gate of iron wire should be placed on the driver's stand, to prevent persons jumping on that part of the cars, and that the conductors be compelled to stop while each passenger gets on and off th car. The ordinance also provides for similar wire fenders being placed on the sides of sleighs, to prevent parties standing thereon. The committee on police reported in favor of increasing the number of policemen in several wards, which, after some dis cussion, was postponed for four weeks.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution offered by Councilman Mather was adopted stigmatizing the recent memorial to the Legislature of the Common Council, praying for an amended charter for the city of New York," as an indignity to the Board, a false pretence, and entitled to n weight. The business transacted presented no feature of any special importance.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but the proceedings are devoid of interest.

Judge McCarthy, of the Marine Court, has issued an order that D. R. Lee appear before the Court today, and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for a certain article recently published in the Daily Times.

The cotton market was again active yesterday, and closed at about one-eighth of a cent advance on tair middling grades, while higher qualities were unchanged. The sales included about 3,500 bales, portion of which was in transitu. Flour was steady, with fair sales, including about 3,000 bar rels for shi; ment to the eastward. A sale of prime white Generee wheat, almost the only lot appearing, was made at \$2 55, for city milling. Corn was more plenty, and closed at about one or two cents per bushel lower. Pork was rather firmer. There was more produce offering for shipment to Liverpool, and rates were firmer. The chief engagements con sisted of cotton, corn and provisions. We published a telegraphic despatch yesterday, which, from the character of the following, handed to us by a mem ber of a house in this city, who vouches for its correctness, must have been incorrect:-

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 15, 1855. Rio Coffee—Sales for the week 17,000 bags, at 93/c. for prime—asking 10c. Stock. 43,000 bags.

Gen. Sam Houston delivered an address last evening at Niblo's on the peculiarities of the Indians. A sketch of his remarks is given in another column. George W. Green, the wealthy Chicago banker who was recently convicted of the murder of his wife, committed suicide in his cell yesterday by hanging.

The Know Nothing Revolution-Rapid Pro gress-Coming into Good Shape and Consistency.

The reports which we published yesterday of the New York, Vermont and Connecticut State Councils of the Know Nothings, are exceedingly interesting and important, showing as they do, the rapid multiplication of the active force of the new American party. From these returns it is manifest that, with the exercise of the saving qualities of skill and discretion. this new party, from this time to the close of the great campaign of 1856-at least in the Northern and Eastern States-may sweep the field. The Virginia State election of May next will determine their strength in the South. Should they carry Virginia, as they expect to do by a handsome majority, we may set down a great salutary national political reformation as a foregone conclusion.

The progress of the Know Nothings in this State, notwithstanding the drawbacks of Sewardism and his spurious affiliations with new party, is most extraordinary and remarkable. In October last the total number of enrolled members in good standing was sixty-six thousard. In November, with the aid of the democratic hard shells, they polled for Ullman for Governor, one hundred and twentyfive thousand votes. Now, according to our returns from the Syracuse State Council, the "tested" members of the nine hundred and ten councils represented, amount to one hundred and forty-two thousand! At anything like this ratio of increase they will be able to command in this State, by November next, an overwhelming majority over all the outside parties and factions, whig and democratic, free soil and agrarian, combined.

It also appears that the proceedings of this Syracuse Council were harmonious and a unit, even in the recommendation to the obnoxious Mr. Eames to take the first train back to Albany. Bating the demonstrations against him of personal violence, his expulsion was well deserved, and proves most decisively that neither Seward nor his anti-slavery programme nor his supporters, meet with the slightest sympathy or recognition from the regularly organized Know Nothing party of New York. We are informed, too, that it is the fixed purpose of this party to maintain their stand upon the broad conservative compromises of the constitution, in active opposition to all sectional disunion agitators, or organizations. North or South. This is the right platform. It is founded upon a rock, stronger, under the protection of the American people, than the defences of Sebastopol or the rock of Gibraltar itself.

The work of purging this new party of the least and last remains of Sewardism, is a good work, indispensable to the unity and consistency of the order. It may now be considered as substantially completed. Treachery has done its worst, the faithless have been dis carded; and the New York Know Nothings, therefore, purified of all their late troublesome Seward disorganizations, may hold up their hands to the South, and challenge their cordial co-operation in the important business of cleansing the Augean stables at Washington, from stem to stern.

The field of reform is inviting and attractive The great body of the American people are for a thorough-going revolution in the organization and controlling agencies of our political parties, and in the foreign and domestic policy of the government. The wretched imbecility exhibited by this unfortunate Pierce administration in the management of our foreign affairs suggests the work demanded in this depart-

ment; and the overshadowing corruptions which

have crept into the public land policy at What ington imperiously call for the protection ife-Nothing is more argently to mired by Congress than a simple, consistent and some ninistration of the public lar at nothing of the sort can be expected while the proding and log-rolling spoils policions of our dicorrupt parties remain in yower. Then there is the judicious modification of our tart I laws, the strengthening of the Navy, and the reconstruction of the any with all the modern improvements," with regard to which the old party fogi we bureaus and of Congress mselves utterly incompetent to aythou sew or practical. But the tariff the army and the navy require only the room efficient working machinery of a popular modern American party, thoroughly imbued with the progressive ideas of the age.

NEW YORK HER

These things, a perstand, will be among the practical meas. s of the Know Nothing platform for 1856. They will, also, adhere to their policy of hostility to "Popery," as they call it, not as a religious, but as a political element in our elections. The Know Nothings propose to stand by the constitution upon the question of religious liberty, as upon other things; but they will aim, at the same time, to destroy all schemes for the monopoly of any church property in the hands of the hierarchy, to the prejudice of the sovereign authority of the congregations. In this connection, also, the Know Nothings have taken the field against all such Church and State affiliations as those between Archbishop Hughes and W. H. Seward's party instruments at Carroll Hall. The Know Nothings, in a word, declare that Catholies, as such, shall cease to be used by artful demagogues as a balance of power in our political elections, and that the movements of the Papal ecclesiastics for the monopoly of the property of their churches, shall be arrested-that no such dangerous power shall be secured to the Pope through his bishops here, over the Catholic laity as citizens of the United States.

We see nothing very dreadful in all this. On the contrary, the late proceedings of the Catholic laity at Hartford and Buffalo, against the assumptions of their bishops, prove that the body of our Catholic citizens are opposed to such assumptions, and are as tenacious of their rights under our government as of their religion itself. So with regard to the naturalization laws. The Know Nothings contemplate their modification; but in no way calculated to prejudice the existing rights of our adopted citizens, nor the claims and aspirations of good and substantial emigrants to a timely citizenship. But in this relation it is a part of this new American movement, as we comprehend it, that all military and political combinations of citizens in their old cast off nationalities, as Irishmen and Germans, for example, shall be done away with; and that all naturalized foreigners in all public organizations and demonstrations, shall blend themselves with the masses of the American people. In becoming Americans, they must cease to be Irish or Germans-that's all.

This will explain what otherwise appears as a singleness of hostility against the Catholics and the Irish. It is simply because the Irish are Catholics, and have, to some extent, allowed themselves to be managed as such by reckless demagogues, as a balance of political power, distinct from the homogeneous mass of the American people, that they feel most heavily the pressure of this Know Nothing reaction. It is because this balance of power has fallen too much under the control of the whiskey and rowdy influences of our old corrupt political parties, that the Know Nothings have risen to abolish the evil, and the rum and ruffianism of the whigs and the democrats in the same blow.

Having thus defined the policy and principles of this great Know Nothing movement, and presuming them to rest upon the solid basis of the constitution and the Union, we think there is little evil to fear, but much good to be anticipated from their success henceforward to and through November, 1856. It is evident that the sympathies of the American masses are with this new party; and its overwhelming popularity can only be attributed to the great principles of a wholes comprehensive political reformation. With proper skill and discretion this movement. then, cannot come to its culmination short of the Presidential campaign of '56.

SENATOR FISH AND THE MERCHANTS .- A tremendous uproar has been created by the meeting which was held at the Exchange on Saturday, to consider the bill proposed by Mr. Sens tor Fish to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels. The two Seward organs are frantic with rage at the plain language used on that occasion by the merchants, and, if they were believed, Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, Mortimer Livingston and others of the same standing seek to make money at the risk of emigrants' lives, and resist obstinately any attempt to protect the latter. Now, this is all stuff and nonsense. The facts of the case are very plain. The New York merchants have a bill before Congress to ameliorate the law concerning the carriage of passengers in ships. This bill they have examined through the proper bodies, approved it, and prayed Congress to pass it. Until quite recently, there was no opposition to its passage; but when it was reported to the Senate Committee, greatly to the astonishment of every one. Senator Benjamin rose and opposed it on behalf of Senator Fish, who was absent. It then appeared that Senator Fish had a bill of his own, which he had kept quiet till the last moment, and which he desired to substitute for the other one. Whee this bill of his came to be examined, it was found to be so absurd and impracticable that no lawyer could understand its provisions, and the only effect of its passage would have been to harass the ship and steamship owners. This was the great secret. Senator Fish, who is a very respectable man indeed, but generally gets Senator Seward to do his thinking for him, and receives his orders every morning, had been directed to worry the New York merchants whose opposition to Seward's schemes of disunion have long been a source of uneasiness to the Senator from New York. This passenger bill, so much needed by the shipowners, afforded the desired opportunity, and poor Mr. Fish did as he was bid. Of course Mr. Seward had no idea that anything of the kind was intended; but he will-now that Senator Fish is absent-give his bill his support and the merchants as much trouble as he can.

There can be no union, no harmony between political agitators like Seward and the great convervative interests of the country. They are the antipodes of each other. If Seward carries out his schemes, the merchants of this country must be injured; and the sooner they

recognise him as their enemy the better. As to Senator Fish's passenger bill, there are surely men in the Senate who have the real interest of the country sufficiently at heart to defeat this vindictive attempt of a single man to work a serious injury to a most important branch of trade.

The State of Mexico.

In Mexico, it seems, things are coming to a crisis. Santa Anna has spent the whole of his seven millions, which had been seriously reduced before he got them, by the shaves of bankers and speculators; and is obliged to dismiss a considerable portion of his body guard, officers of State, &c. Of course as a necessary consequence, Alvarez's prospects are looking up. More villages and places in the West have declared for him; he is said to be master of the whole Pacific coast. That his party even in the heart of the Dictator's dominions and the city of Mexico is sure to be swelled by the decline in the President's cash, no one who knows anything of Mexican affairs can doubt for an instant. The Mexicans are always ready to join any insurgent unless the government can pay them for remaining quiet. Santa Auna, who knows his countrymen better than any man living, is preparing to meet the emergency in the only way in which it can be met. He wants more money; and is ready to sell to General Gadsden ano her slice of Mexico, to be cut where the General likes, for a suitable number of millions. If Gadsden pressed him hard, he would probably sell the city of Mexico, and throw a few of the people into the bargain.

are mere moonshine. The United States have got one slice of Mexico from Santa Anna, and that will satisfy them for the present. General Gadsden and Santa Anna may amuse their leisure hours by haggling about this or that territory which the one wants to buy and the other to sell; but they may both lay the unction to their souls that this country will ratify no bargains they may make. We have given Santa Anna seven millions, and will let him have three more when the boundary is run; which is doing pretty well considering that it is money given by a republic to consolidate the throne of a despot and considering that the land we have bought at so smart a price would not furnish sustenance for a stout dog. So far as Santa Auna is concerned, however, we will let bygones be bygones; but we are in no hurry to repeat the operation. Gen. Gadsden must get glory, and Santa Anna money, if they want them, from some other source.

But all these intrigues and despairing plots

As to the future of Mexico, no man knows anything, save only that for many many years to come, trouble and wars, commotion and insecurity for life and property are sure to be the lot of the Mexican people. We can see a few steps in advance in the political drama. If by some corrupt scheme or tyrannical device Santa Anna cannot precure money to uphold his tottering empire, he is lost, probably exiled as he was before. Then will come, possibly, the reign of Don Juan Alvarez, who will hold office until the plunder he makes in the conquest of the capital is exhausted. Then some other army officer will rise up, and create a rebellion against him among the ever willing Mexican people; and Alvarez will be in the same position as Santa Anna is now, without the vigor and intellect of that chieftain. Of course he will fall in the end, and the name of his succesfor no one can tell. Any one who can command a few hundred thousand dollars at one of these crises may become dictator. Without money, the most talented man must give way.

This is indeed a pitiable picture; more pitiable when the intelligence, and sprightliness and many virtues of the Mexicans are remembered. But the closer the difficulty is examined, the plainer it appears that the fault is in the people themselver, in the race. Bred for centuries under the crushing despotism of a tyrannical crown and a still more tyrannical church, they have not yet enjoyed liberty long enough to make a good use of it. Taught obedience by force for so long, they have no notion of seft restraint; and the consequence is that revolution has become a chronic disorder. and that each brief interval of peace is followed by a long period of strife, confusion, and bloodshed. The same evil has never been felt here, because from the very day the first colonial government was established within the United States, a large measure of liberty was enjoyed by the people, who had therefore an opportunity of acquiring habits of self restraint. Hence the difference between the two confederacies.

As to a remedy, there is but one possible and that is time. When the Mexicans shall have gone through a regular course of turbulent revolutions, they will learn the value of peace and quietness and will cease to rise in arms at the call of every ambitious or discontented soldier. Then national prosperity will commence. We can take no part in the cure of our neighbor. If indeed the United States laws allowed us to annex Mexico, and convert it not into several States, but into a colonial dependency, to be kept in subjection by an American army, and ruled by an American general. peace would be certain, and political education might follow. But it is needless to add that for such a project the first requisite—the power to undertake it on our part-is wholly wanting. Mexico must work out her own salvation. She must be rent by discord, and harrassed by a succession of feuds between petty chiefs, until her people at large acquire sense enough to govern themselves.

INTERESTING FROM CUBA.-Matters in the 'ever faithful island" appear to be in a bad state. According to the accounts brought by the Black Warrior at New Orleans, the most vigorous preparations have been made by Captain General Concba to resist invasion. The ports have been blockaded-all able bodied citizens are ordered to come forward for enrollment in the militia-more troops have been sent for-British men-of-war are assisting the Captain General in his efforts to preserve order, and there is a terrible excitement all around. This intelligence indicates one of three thingseither that something important is about to transpire in Cuba, or that the fillbusters at New Orleans, Key West and along shore are about to make a descent on the island, or that Concha has been terribly hoaxed. The next arrival from Havana may bring us some still more astonishing intelligence.

In this connection we anticipate a highly interresting speech from General Cass to-day, on the remarks of Lord Clarendon touching the balance of power in this Western hemisphere, delivered in Parliament some months ago. The co-operation of the British fleet at Havana with the movements of General Coneha, afford, we think, a practical interpreta-tion of Lord Clarendon's declaration.

GEN. GREEN VERSUS GEN. SAM HOUSTON.-We have received the following note from Gen Thomas J. Green, late of Texas :-

Thomas J. Green, late of Texas:—

Brown's Hotel, Washington City, Feb 15, 1855.

James Gordon Brandt, Req—

Dear Sim—I send you to day my reply to the calumnious and vindictive speech made by Gen. San Houston against myself, in the United States Senate, at the close of the last session of Congress, and whilst I was in Texas. There cannot be but one opinion, and that is, that my vindication is triumphantly conclusive. As yet it is in pamphlet form, and therefore cannot reach the millions of my countrymen to whom the printing and franking privilege of the Senate distributed the Senator's vindictive falsehoods; and I most respectfully submit to you, as an impartial journalist, whether you ought to give my defence such a place in your widely circulated paper as to counteract a notice of said speech published therein derogatory of myself. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS, J. GKREN.

We have also received a copy of General

We have also received a copy of General Green's pamphlet; but there is an objection which is fatal to its publication in our columns-It charges upon General Houston a catalogue of crimes and offences sufficient to cover the longest term of any criminal court in the United States, to the exclusion of all other business These specifications might involve us in libel suits for fifteen or twenty years to come; and considering the protracted Fry case, we have no inclination just now to cut out such a mass of work for our enterprising lawyers.

Furthermore, this violent personal quarrel between Gen. Green and Gen. Houston is no affair of ours. As the friend of both parties, we have not the least disposition to touch it Gen. Green we have always esteemed as an honorable and worthy man, and Gen. Houston we have always considered as one of the most extraordinary of all the heroes of modern times. Twenty-five years ago-we think it was in 1830-he called upon us in this city, and offered to make us State printer if we would go down and help him in the liberation of "Ta-has" (Texas) from the yoke of Mexico. We declined-for we knew nothing about

'Ta-has" at that day; we thought the scheme a wild-goose-chase, or a sort of Kinney expedition. But what have been the results? The greatest in modern history. Gen. Houston secured a loan from the Custom House-went down to Texas, struck up a revolution, and with such colaborers as Gen. Rusk, Gen. Green, Commodore Moore, and a host of others, secured the independence of that country. Anpexation followed next, and next our war with Mexico, and successively the peace, the acquisition of California, the discovery of the gold mines, and the mightiest impulse to emigration and commerce in all the history of the world since the departure of the Israelites from Egypt.

We can, therefore, have nothing to do with this personal quarrel between Gen. Green and Gen. Houston, except as a peace maker. The pamphlet of Gen. Green may suit the tomahawk and scalping knife system of border warfare, where lawyers and libel suits are unknown; but it is not adapted to the climate of New York. We recommend to both parties the se tlement of their dispute through the medium of some intelligent Cherokee, as arbitra tor, over an oyster supper for three. That is our ultimatum.

THE LATEST NEWS BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM HAVANA.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

THE WHOLE ISLAND IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

THE CUBAN PORTS BLOCKADED.

&c., &c., do.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19, 1855. The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 15th instant.

Great excitement still prevailed, and new militia com panies were being formed.

The whole island has been declared in a state of siege, and all the ports in a state of blockade.

A proclamation had been issued ordering the enlistment of all volunteers between the ages of eighteen and

fifty, who were capable of bearing arms.

It was reported that Gen. Concha had sent to Porto Rico for more troops.

The British ship of the line Boscawen bad left Hava-

na, and the war steamer Medea was engaged in convey ing troops

The British Rear Admiral reviewed the troops with Ceneral Concha on the 12th inst.

A decree was being enforced prohibiting the sale of fire arms and ammunition.

From Washington.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE KANE SEARCHING EXPEDI-TION—SENATOR WILSON AND THE KNOW NOTHING VIAW OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1855.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Commanders Engle and Gardiner to select propellers to be sent on the expedition in search of Dr. Kane. The American Organ this afternoon publishes a letter

from Senator Wilson in answer to questions propounded by the editor of that paper. He says that he fully reognises the doctrine of State rights in its application t davery-that he does not entertain the opinion that exists under State laws—and that the American organization in Massachusetts, does not embrace the subject of slavery among those for the regulation of which it

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1855.
No. 52. James Stevens vs. Royal Gladding et al. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court, Rh sland. Justice Curt's delivered the opinion reversing the decree of the Circuit Court with costs, remanding the cause, with directions to award a perpetual injunction, as prayed for, and for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court.

No. 73 Stephen J. Lewis administratrix appellant, vs. Edward E. Bell, assignee of J. Bell, Jun. Argument concluded by Mr. Lawrence for the appellant, vs. Jos. Weeks's administrator, et al. This cause was submitted to the Court on the printed argument, by Mr. Benjamin for the appellants, and by Mr. Harris for the appellers.

less.

No. 41. Jesse B. Thomas's admr. appellant, vs. The Missouri Iron Company et al.—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record, and printed argument, by Mr. Hill for the appellees.

No. 72. John Charles Fremont, appellant, vs. the United States. Argument was commenced by W. Carey Jones for the appellant.

John E. Ward, Esq., of Georgia, and Thornton K. Lathrop. of Massachusetts, were admitted as attorneys and counsellors of the Court.

Adjourned till to morrow at 11 o'clock.

From St. Louis.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSOURI RIVER-AT NEWFORT BARRACES.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 19, 1955 The Missouri river is open for steamboat navigation

from this city to Kansas.

It is stated that smallpox has made its appearance among the troops in Newport Barracks, four of them having been attacked with the disease.

From Hoston.

DISBANDING OF MILITARY COMPANIES IN MASSACHUSETTS—LAUNCHING OF THE PRIGATE SANTRE.

Bosrox, Feb. 19, 1855.
Adjutant-General Stone was arrested in Worcester of Adjutant-General Stone was an breaking open the Saturday afternoon for treepass in breaking open the Saturday afternoon for treepass in breaking open the panies, who refused to surrender their arms and equip-ments to the State. He was allowed to return to Boston

without bail in order to consult the Co-The United States trigate Santee was launched at the

Portsmouth Navy Yard, on Saturday afternoon. Her armament will consist of fifty-eight guns, including two sixty-four pounders.

Trial of an Alleged Murderer. STRACUSE, Feb. 19, 1855.
The trial of Alfred Tyler, for the marder of his wife, about one year age, which has been postponed threetimes already, came up again this afternoon, but up to-

Suicides Yesterday. SUICIDE OF A MURDERER, BY HANGING.

the adjournment of the Court, no jury had been em-

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1855. George W. Green, the banker, who was convicted some time since for the murder of his wife, bung himself in hiz cell yesterday morning. SUICIDE OF A PRINTER, BY POISON

ELMIRA, Feb. 19, 1855. A young man, named P. H. Williams, aged about 22. years, employed as a pressman in the Daily Republican-office here, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. Cause unknown.

Earthquases in Maine, SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT WATERVILLE

WATERVILLE, Feb. 19, 1855. morning between the hours of five and six o'clock. SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUARE AT BANGOR.

Bangon, Feb. 19, 1855, The shock of an earthquake was felt here at half-past five o'clock this merning. In several parts of the buildings were shaken violently.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston. CHARLESTON, Feb. 18, 1855.

The steamship Nashville, Capt. M. Berry, arrived herefrom New York, at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1855. PHILADKIPHIA, Feb. 19, 1855.
The money market is very easy to-day, and stockshave improved. We quote Reading at 38%, Mouris-Canai at 15%, Loog Island Railroad at 17%, Pennsylvania Railroad at 46%, Pennsylvania State fives at 87. Large sales were made of city sixes at 93%.

Affairs in Cubs.

[From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 16.]

The intelligence which we publish to-day is calculated to turn the mind towards our neighbor, the Queen of the Antilles. How much truth there is in the exciting story of the invasion we cannot say. It is more than probable that the Islanders are unreasonably alarmed. So far assavannah is concerned, we think we can assure them that they are safe for a while yet. The Pampero, too, we learn is still plying bet een Pensacola and New Orleans. The Massachusetts has been unfortunate at New York, and Colonel Kinney lingers ingloriously about Washington. Generals Quitman and Henderson alone remain to be accounted for. It must have been their forces, if any, which the British frigates spied off the coast of Cubs.

It is however, the internal affairs of the Island that most command our attention. Plots, conspiracies, and proclamations are the order of the day. Men-of-war concentrate in the harbors, or cruise, in squadrons, about the Island; troops move rapidly hither and thither; suspected persons are commanded to depart; the-Captain General's inch pin is, all at once, suddenly missing; a wide spread expectation of some approaching great event prevails. To judge from the general alarm the day of Cuba has come at last.

It is probable that all those stories, however, are very much magnified. They go to make up the news budget of the day, but we doubt if our readers will attach great importance to them. We have been accustomed too long to their periodical repetition. They will doubtless die away in their own good time, as something else exciting occurs. Filibustering intelligence has become one of the characteristics of the day, and must have its run, however much it be regretted, as tending to prejudice-the bonorable acquisition of the Island, and to disturb the business and quiet of the Southern States.

A SPANISH CRUISER IN DISGUISE.—The purser of the steamship Prometheus arrived at New Orleans from San Juan, reports that on her outward passage, on the 1st inst., Cape San Antonio N. W., distant fifteen miles, passed close to a Spanish brig of war, disguised as a merchant vessel. She was painted black, with a plain white streak, her sails much patched and carelessly and showed no colors.

Christian Home for Female Servants.—At the request of Mrs. Linford, the undersigned have examined the books and ascounts kept by her at the Home, and find there was received from various benevolent individuals. from the lat of April, 1854, to lat February, 1855, the sum of \$1.658.50, and from various persons visiting the institution, \$305—making in all \$2,023.50; the whole of which appears to have been judiciously expended for the benefit of the institution.

GEO. W. BETTS, 54 West Eighteenth st.

F. M. BROWN, 9 West Twenty-first st.

JOHN H. LYELL, 35 West Twenty-first st.

New York, February 17, 1855.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS .- We, the un-CHESTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—We, the undersigned, residing in 'te vicinity of this institution, have visited it frequently, and feel comp-lied, from a sense of duty and justice to Mrs. Linford—its founder—to say to the public at large that the object, workings and management of the Christ'an Home have our entire confidence. She is always to be found prosecuting the arduous labors of this missionary enterprise, and we deeply regret that so good a cause, and such self-sacrifice as she daily manifests should meet with persecution in a Christian land.

JOSHUA M BEACH, 117 West Thirty-sixth st. REV. E. FAY, 650 Sixth avenue.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, M. D.

White's Spring Style of Hats is now ready—they are the most unique hats that has ever been introduced in this city. Soft hats and caps of every description are there.

WHITE, Hatter, 212 Broadway, corner

Anson's Daguerreoty pes—Large Size for Fifty cents, colored and in a nice case, lined with velvet and preserver, twice the size others make for 50 cents, and equal in quality and size to those made else where for \$2. ANSON'S, 589 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Portraits for 25 cents Illustrate the Pro-

Spring is coming, the sunbeams are getting comfortably warm, and the birds will soon be herebirds as beautiful as those exquisite photographs and other pictures made only at ROOT'S Great World's Fair Premium Gallery, 363 Broadway. Call and see them, first floor, up stairs. Life-size photographs, on canvass, superior to the most excellent painting ever made. os.—Prices Lower than can be had else-The largest assortment to be found in the United

Pianos.—Prices Lower than can be had elsewhere.—The largest assortment to be found in the United States, comprising pianos from ten different manufactories, among them the most celebrated makers in the world. T. Gilbert & Co.'s first premium pianos, with or without the colean attachment, and the modern improved horase Waters pianos. Bautiful second hand colean pianos for sale at great bargains; do., without the colean. Melodeous of every style, from five different manufactories, at prices which defy competition. Pianos to rent. HORACE WATERS, 353 Broadway.

Broken Banks — Present Value,—Eighthavenue, taken at par; Government Stock, 50 cents; Bridgeton, 90; Wheat Growers, 95; Erie and Kalamaroo, 40; Washtenaw, 40; Lewis County, 25; at EVANS clothing warehouse, 66 and 68 Fulton street.

Silks at 50 Cents per Yard.—We will offer this merning, 10,000 yards of striped silks at the very low price of 4s. per yard; 1,000 lace veils, from 4s. to \$5 each; 100 dozen Alexandre's silk gloves at 3s. per pair; 300 printed cashmere shawls at \$2; also, a large stock of ribbons and barezes, equally cheap.

E. H. LEADBEATER, 347 Broadway,

Corner of Leonard street.

Linens' Linens'—We have now in store our fullystock of Fenton's celebrated shirting linens, the best goods ever imported; also, table cloths, damasks, sheetings, napshas, towels, &c., all of which will be sold at very great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER,

347 Broadway, corner of Leonard street.

Carpets from Auction, at a wonderful reduction in prices, at BIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99
Eowery N B.—100,000 yards velvet tapestry carpets,
at Sa. 9s., 10s. 50,000 yards beautiful three-ply and
in-grain carpets, at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. 7s. per yard.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.—The sale for the choice or seats for Grist & Mario's last appearance will be made by us this day, February 20th, at the Metropolitan Theatre, at 9 o'clock, A. M. HENRY H. LEEDS & Co.

Boothby, opposite the Brondway Theatre, 379%, makes shrite of artistic finish, perfect fit, and of the finest material. Gentlemen's furnishing goods on hand in choice variety.

Cravats and Joinville Ties-Latest French styles, just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by C. B. HATCH & CO., 99 Chambers street, northeast corner of Church.

News Agents.—Abbe & Yates, Packers and forwarders of the daily and weekly New York Herald, and all other dailies puchahed in the city, and all weekly papers published in the Union, together with magazines, standard works, and cheap publications. If you desire punctuality and de-patch, send your orders to

ABBE & YATES, 22 Beekman street.

"A Cock Fight in Havana," is a great story, in the January number of the Knickerbooker Magasine, subscriptions (35) incle", ing a chance for Powers' treets flave, worth \$6,000, or a valuable painting, received a few days longer, at the office, 348 Broadway, up stairs.

Wedding Cards.—An assortment of Everdell's elegantly engraved wedding cards, envelopes, &c., can be had on application, or sent by post to any part of the country. Established,in 1840. JAMES EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, corner of Duage street.